The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO, MONDAY NOVEMBER 28, 1898. XXXVII—NO. 3[illegible]

THE HOLIDAY WEDDINGS

Marriages on the Eve and Day of Thanksgiving.

THE HARPER-CAMP NUPTIALS.

W. H. Isler, of Canton, Weds a Well Known Lady of this City—Charles Walters and Miss Mary Dieser Married at St. Joseph's Church—The Numerous Others.

A very pretty home wedding was that of Miss Ida White, of this city, and William H. Isler, of Canton, which took place at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. C. White, on Wednesday evening. The groom was attended by Ellwood Howarth, of Cleveland. The bride entered the parlor with her father and was attended by her sister, Miss Edith White, and Miss Lillian Dort, of Cleveland. The bride wore a cadet blue gown trimmed with white satin covered with chiffon, and carried white roses. Miss Edith White, the maid of honor, wore a green broadcloth gown and carried roses. Miss Dort, the bridesmaid, was becomingly attired in blue and carried carnations. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. I. Wilson. The house was decorated with smilax, carnations and chrysanthemums. After the ceremony supper was served. The out of town guests were Miss Dort and Ellwood Howorth, of Cleveland; Mr. Wheeler and Miss Wheeler, of Alliance; Mr. Fuller, of Berea; S. White, of Crystal Spring; the Misses Seacrist and Cernik, Messrs. Jacob Isler, Louis Isler, Gust Isler, Emmet Williman, and Mrs. Isler and Charles Isler, mother and brother of the groom, of Canton, and the Misses Richards, of Reedurban. The Ideal orchestra, of Canton, furnished the music during the evening.

HARPER-CAMP.

The marriage of Miss Mary M. Camp to Ananias Harper, of Canal Dover, took place at noon Thursday, at the home of the bride, south of the city, the Rev. J. F. Clokey officiating. Only relatives were present. Shortly after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Harper were driven to Massillon, taking the train here for Canal Dover, where they will reside. Mrs. Harper is well known in Massillon and vicinity, particularly in local educational circles, having been a teacher in the Massillon public schools. Mr. Harper is the superintendent of a woodworking establishment at Canal Dover.

RICHARDS-DIERDORF.

The Rev. F. M. Fritz, pastor of the United Brethren church of this city, officiated at the marriage of Miss Carrie Dierdorf, of Bancroft, to Arthur B. Richards, of North Industry, which took place at the home of the bride on Thanksgiving Day. Mrs. Richards has friends in Massillon, having frequently visited here while a resident of Navarre.

GLUTTING-HERMAN.

Miss Anna Glutting and Edward H. Herman were married by the Rev. J. E. Digel in St. John's church on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. The bridesmaid was Miss Eva Glutting, the best man, Frederick Malzam. Mr. and Mrs. Herman will reside in Massillon.

DIESER-WALTERS.

The marriage of Miss Effie Dieser and Charles Walters took place on Thursday at 9 o'clock, in St. Joseph's church, the Rev. J. F Kuebler officiating. The bridesmaid was Miss Kate Walters, of Cleveland, and the best man Joseph Kohlmier, also of Cleveland. Over one hundred guests were p esent among whom were Mr. and Mrs. L. Zular, of Canton; Mr. and Mrs. John Walters, of Norwalk; Mrs. Davis, of Navarre, and Anton Kuntz, of Cleveland.

CANTON AND COURT HOUSE.

Items of General Interest from the County Seat.

CANTON, Nov. 25.—All of the criminal cases assigned for trial this week have gone over for future hearing except with reference to Frank Simmons. The latter will plead guilty on Monday to three indictments for keeping open on Sunday. The indictment for pocket picking against Simmons will then be nollied. The assignment for next week includes the cases of Ohio vs. Rex & Bender, keeping a bucket shop, and Ohio vs. Cole, obtaining money under false pretenses, also the civil cases of the Fox Lake Coal Company vs. William M. Johnson and others, and Robert Hug vs. W. H. Stansbury.

The will of Richard Powell, of Massillon, was filed for probate Wednesday. To Martha Norton, commonly known as Martha Powell, Mr. Powell bequeaths the homestead, household goods and $2,000 in money. The balance of the property is to be equally divided among Mr. Powell's children, four in number. The will was drawn October 31, 1888. L. A. Koons is named as executor.

Inventory and appraisement have been filed in the estate of Newton Climes, of Jackson township. Final account has been filed in the estate of John Eckroate, of Bethlehem township. Appraisement and sale of land have been ordered in the assignment of Nancy Nave, of Massillon. Application to probate the will of Reason Crumbley, of Massillon, has been continued. Sale of notes has been confirmed in the estate of Henry Huber, of Massillon.

On Wednesday twenty-one marriage licenses were issued by Deputy Probate Judge Aungst, which breaks the record for any day during the year. After January 1, 1899, each applicant for a license will be required, under oath, in addition to the present requirements, to give his place of birth, occupation, mother's maiden name, his father's name, whether or not he was previously married, also whether he has a wife living. The woman whom he expects to marry must also give her birthplace, occupation, names of parents, and testify whether or not she is a widow or divorced woman, and if she has a husband living. The parties must not be nearer in kin than second cousins, as formerly required.

Fremont True has sued George Rhine, of Massillon, assignee of True Bros., to recover $100. The sum is alleged to be due on a promissory note.

THE BIG GUNS HERE.

Labor Leaders Come to Massillon to See Ratchford.

A CONFERENCE HELD ON FRIDAY.

John Mitchell and T. W. Davis Leave the Office of the United Mine Worker, at Indianapolis, and Visit the City—Purpose of the Meeting.

John Mitchell, vice president of the United Mine Workers of America, and the probable successor of M. D. Ratchford as president of the organization, and T. W. Davis, the editor of the United Mine Workers' Journal, returned to Indianapolis Friday night. They had been in conference all day with M. D. Ratchford, who has practically severed his connection with the organization of which he has been the executive head for several terms, and with which he has been connected for many years. Mr. Ratchford's duties as a member of the national industrial commission made it necessary for him to turn over to Mr. Mitchell the greater part of his work as president of the organization some time ago.

The three gave all the mining questions now before the association a final discussion Friday, bringing matters to such a condition that henceforth he will be free from all responsibility in that direction and will be able to devote his whole time and attention to his duties as a member of the commission. Incidentally, also, subjects which, in all probability, will be referred to in the syllabus which Mr. Ratchford will shortly lay before the commission, were talked of.

Mr. Mitchell, as everybody knows, is a candidate for the office which Mr. Ratchford has just resigned, and as his candidacy bears the endorsement of Mr. Ratchford his chances for success are good. Mr. Mitchell stated while in the city that in the event of his election he will continue to conduct the affairs of the organization along the lines laid down by Mr. Ratchford, believing that they alone can lead to success, inasmuch as they only have proved successful ones in the past. Mr. Davis, it is expected, will fill the vacancy which will come into existence when Mr. Mitchell steps into Mr. Ratchford's shoes. Mr. Davis is considered one of the deepest and best thinkers at the head of the union.

The three men agreed that Governor Tanner acted for the best all through the difficulty at Virden, Pana and elsewhere. Mr. Mitchell said that victory would assuredly be achieved by the strikers at Pana. "At Virden," said he, "we won every point, including the matter of wages, and even to the discharge of the employes, among whom were superintendents, who had drawn arms upon the strikers. Pana is now under martial law. It is only a matter of time until we shall be equally successful there. In calling out the militia here, Governor Tanner did his sworn duty, and we have not a word to say against him for it."

COST OF GEORGE KOONS'S CASE.

Additional Demands Made By the Detectives Involved

Robert A. Henderson, the attorney who defended George Koons, of Massillon, at Hollidaysburg, has written the latter that more trouble is in store for the county officials. The two detectives on whose testimony Koons was convicted of the murder of Henry Bonnecke, have presented another bill for $10,000 for their services and threaten to commence legal action unless payment is made at once.

The case has already cost the county no less than $40,000, the bulk of which was paid the detective agency for evidence which proved to have been false. The money was handled very loosely by the officials, it is alleged, and, therefore, every demand for funds made by the detectives was promptly granted. The county will be put to additional expense when Koons begins suit for damages for false imprisonment. Koons was in jail three years before his discharge was ordered.

SOLD AT SHERIFF'S SALE.

Clay Building Purchased by Humberger Brothers for $8,890.

The Clay building, in West Main street, was sold to the Humberger brothers, of Massillon, Saturday morning, for $8,890. The building was appraised at $13,333. Sheriff Zaiser conducted the sale, which took place on the courthouse steps, in Canton.

A cough is not like a fever. It does not have to run a certain course. Cure it quickly and effectually with One Minute Cough Cure, the best remedy for all ages and for the most severe cases. We recommend it because it's good. Rider & Snyder.

LOCAL RAILWAY MEN.

News of Them and the Lines They Operate.

C., L. & W. NEEDS ANOTHER CREW.

Changes in Running Time of Pennsylvania Trains Satisfactory to the Massillon Public—Among the Motormen—Happenings Along the W. & L. E.

It is probable that next month the C. L. & W. railway company will send another yard engine and crew to Massillon to assist the present force in handling the vast quantities of coal now being produced by the Massillon mines along that road. As it is, the work is almost too much for the force, and if more mines are added to the list it will be absolutely necessary to increase the number of men and locomotives.

Conductor Graybill, of the C., L. & W. yard crew, has not been on duty for several days on account of sickness. Conductor Lutz, of Cleveland, has charge of the crew during his absence.

Peter Decker is the most recent addition to the force of brakemen employed in the local C., L. & W. yards.

A force of section hands is at work at the West Main street crossing of the P., F. W. & C. railway, raising the tracks. The foremen say that the constant jolting of the street cars across the rails causes them to sink at this point, making it necessary for them to be looked after at frequent intervals.

It is on a day such as this that the motormen on the city line heartily appreciate the vestibules which are on the cars this winter. They can now be warm and comfortable in all sorts of weather, as they are well protected from the elements.

William Rodenberger, of the Wheeling & Lake Erie force of brakemen, has not been on duty for several weeks. A catarrh has come upon one of the fingers of his right hand. He says it is much more painful and is keeping him from work longer than if the member had been crushed.

An army of rats assaulted the freight depot of the Pennsylvania Company some days ago. Whence they came nobody knows, for they came without previous notice. The employes of the company conquered them in a few nights, however. A trap caught twenty-five, all that it could hold, in ten hours.

A conductor on the C. & M. electric railway took up a ticket, the other day, that was sold in 1891. A woman had it. The ticket was peculiar in color and form, and was the first that the conductor, who has been on the road only during recent years, had ever taken up. The sight of it filled him with a lively curiosity, but as the lady volunteered no information, its interesting history remains unknown.

The new time schedule adopted by the Pennsylvania Company, going into effect last Sunday, is giving general satisfaction to the Massillon people who travel. They are particularly well pleased with the change made in the time of the last east bound train in the evening. It is much pleasanter to leave at 7:56 than at 9:03 o'clock. Besides, it enables one having business in certain cities east of here to pay a visit and return the same night, without loss of time.

Men who work for the Wheeling Company are praying that the present advisory system may be replaced by the plan by which unfaithful employes are given "time." A violation of a rule means now practically the publication of the offense, as facts as to the date, place and nature of the violation are sent to all points along the line. Three offenses are considered sufficient for the discharge of a person at any time. Employes say they would rather be reprimanded and retired for thirty days or so than have everybody talking about their shortcomings

AN OPENING FOR JUDGE DAY.

He May Succeed Judge Taft, of the Circuit Court of Ohio.

A Washington dispatch to the New York Sun states that if Judge Taft, of the circuit court of Ohio, is made president of Yale, Judge Day would, in all probability, receive the appointment to fill the vacancy caused by the former's resignation. It is an open secret among the friends of Judge Day that he desires to go on the federal bench, and it is known that the President will appoint him to the first vacancy, so that Judge Day's friends would be glad to see the selection of Judge Taft for the presidency of Yale. A bill is now pending in Congress providing for the creation of an additional judicial district, of which Ohio is to form a part. If this bill passes it is understood to be the intention of the President to nominate Judge Day for the place.

Overcome evil with good. Overcome your coughs and colds with One Minute Cough Cure. It is so good children cry for it. It cures croup, bronchitis, pneumonia, la grippe and all throat and lung diseases. Rider & Snyder.

"I suffered for months with sore throat. Eclectric Oil cured me in twenty-four hours." M. S. Gist, Hawesville, Ky.

Soothing, healing, cleansing. De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve is the implacable enemy of sores, burns and wounds. It never fails to cure piles. You may rely upon it. Rider & Snyder.

Lamb knit gloves, mittens and wristlets, the best made. Doll, 4 East Main street.

NEWS FROM NEARBY TOWNS.

News from Orrville.

ORRVILLE, Nov. 26.—Clyde McMillen, of Company I, Tenth Ohio, who has been home several days on a sick furlough, left Saturday to join his regiment in Augusta, Ga.

Charles F. Mish and Cleta Cook were married last week at Wooster. They will reside in this place.

Mrs. Mary Appleman died at the home of her parents here on Thursday with consumption. She was 35 years of age. The funeral will be held from the home of her parents.

Burglars broke into the groceries of J. W. Leininger and F. E. Robinson, Shaftoe's laundry and J. W. Stambough's meat market on Thursday, taking the change that was left in each place in the money drawers. At Leininger's they opened the safe and took $15. Each place was entered through the windows No clue has been so far obtained.

A cowardly, brutal crime was committed at H. Bowman's slaughter house on Thursday night. A hog was stolen and one of the live hogs was cut with a knife or some kind of a sharp tool across the back and then left to suffer in that condition.

D. P. Hudson, of Greensburg, Pa., has been a guest in this place for a few days.

First Lieutenant Wm. Barnard and Mrs. Barnard, of Wooster, visited with Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Fiscus on Wednesday. Lieutenant Barnard drove to Orrville with the horse which saw service with Colonel Dick in Cuba and Porto Rico.

Norwalk Notes.

John G. Myers, for a number of years chief of the Norwalk fire department, died last Tuesday. He was foreman of the famous Rescue hook and ladder company, which won the world's championship at Chicago.

Mrs. Parvis Owen, aged 78, one of Norwalk's best known residents, died Thursday.

A Child's Narrow Escape.

CRYSTAL SPRING, Nov. 25.—Edward, the 5 year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Kapper, came very near being scalded to death Thursday afternoon by falling into a kettle of boiling hot water which was hanging over a fire for butchering purposes. The youngster was rescued by several men who had noticed him fall into the water, but the flesh had already been eaten off at places on his body when he was carried into the house. Remedies were immediately applied and his recovery is now assured.

"Get out of the coach, get out," cried the coachman as he was descending a hill. Under his care he had a wedding party, and just as the foot of the hill was reached one of the horses dropped over and that postponed the ceremony, for a while at least. But another horse was procured and the journey began, having gone only about one hundred yards when the accident happened. The contracting parties were Edward Herman and Miss Anna Glutting, both of this place. The groom is the senior member of the firm of Herman Bros., of Massillon, and the bride is the accomplished daughter of Mr and Mrs. Chas. Glutting. Fred Molson was best man, and Miss Eva Glutting, a sister of the bride, acted as bridesmaid The wedding took place at 8:30 p m. at St. John's church, in Massillon, the Rev. J. E. Digel officiating.

CRYSTAL SPRING NOTES.

CRYSTAL SPRING, Nov. 26.—Willie Crookston had his right foot pinched between two cars, while at work in the Hernbrook mine, Wednesday.

Edward Rosche being too young to enjoy the divine beauty of the drama, last night, resigned the irresponsible part he played in the Flannigan Specialty Company, which will give a show in the near future.

The horse that took sick on Thursday evening, and delayed the wedding party somewhat, belongs to a Massillon liveryman, and is now under the care of Dr. Groff.

Byron Hodgen, a fireman at the North Massillon mine, was slightly injured about the face, last night, by the end of a broken bar striking him, which he was placing under a boiler at the mine. He received a few bad cuts, none of which will prove serious.

POLICE COURT NEWS.

One Arrest and two Lodgers Sleep in the Prison.

J. Toban was arrested on a charge of being disorderly, and was fined $1 and costs by Mayor Wise this morning.

Several men without means lodged in the city prison last night, and were started out of town today. At first it was thought that the strangers might have had some connection with the burglary of the place of business of Meuser Bros., Thursday night, when two guitars, two mandolins, a banjo and several mouth harps were stolen. But they all gave good accounts of themselves, proving their innocence. The burglary was the work of bunglers. There were indications that an attempt had been made to blow the safe.

The sooner a cough or cold is cured without harm to the sufferer the better. Lingering colds are dangerous. Hacking cough is distressing. One Minute Cough Cure quickly cures it. Why suffer when such a cough cure is within reach? It is pleasant to the taste. Rider & Snyder

Ten thousand demons gnawing away at one's vitals couldn't be much worse than the tortures of itching piles. Yet there's a cure. Doan's Ointment never fails.

When you ask for De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve don't accept a counterfeit or imitation. There are more cases of Piles being cured by this, than all others combined. Rider & Snyder.

BELL 'PHONES TO STAY

Leading Grocers Will Continue to Use Them.

TRADE DEMANDS THE SERVICE.

Others Expected to Fall in Line as the Result—Trades & Labor Assembly Takes a Hand But Without General Success—To day's Developments.

The Bell telephones will be retained by the Massillon grocers, at least by a majority of the merchants. When the petition was presented by the striking operators or the Trades and Labor Assembly Committee, which has championed the strikers' cause, signatures of all grocers excepting one were secured, but with the understanding that all must abandon the Bell Company's service or the agreement would be void. The assembly committee waited on Schworm Bros. Friday night, but met with a blank refusal, and as the result of the stand taken by Schworm Bros., Bechtel & Taggart have decided to retain the 'phone. Frank Schworm stated this morning that his trade required the Bell telephone, and that he would retain it at all hazzards.

He does not consider that the nature of the strike warranted interference on the part of the Trades and Labor Assembly or local merchants, then he emphatically declined to be a party to a boycott. Schworm Bros. at first agreed to abide by the action of the other grocers, providing the telephones were ordered out in a specified time, which was not the case. W. L. Bechtel said this morning that he would have joined the other merchants, although he did not sign the petition, providing the action was universal among them. But now that Schworm Bros had decided to retain the Bell telephone he could not be induced to do otherwise. G. F. Breckel, who is probably more thoroughly acquainted with the condition of affairs than other grocers, said that had but one grocer refused to support the strikers the fact would probably have passed unnoticed, but as two of the leading firms will continue to use the Bell telephones the balance can be expected to do likewise.

A number of the grocers who had already caused their telephones to be disconnected ordered the service continued this morning.

SPAIN WANTS FAVORS.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—[By Associated Press]—Advices from Madrid say that the Spanish cabinet has decided to instruct its commissioners, after the peace treaty has been signed, to treat for a revision of the commercial treaties which were established before the war.

STATE HOSPITAL MATTERS.

Many Visitors Attend the Friday Evening Ball.

The trustees of the Massillon state hospital have not yet decided to order a discontinuation of work, on at least three of the buildings covered by the last contract, pending the next appropriation. The matter was discussed at the last meeting of the board, however, and has been taken under advisement. The funds for construction purposes have been exhausted, and it was deemed advisable by several members to delay operations

The dance given for the patients Friday night was attended by the greatest number of visitors that has yet visited the institution on an occasion of the kind. A number were present from Canton.

Supt. Richardson reports that no illness of any consequence now exists among the patients. All are doing exceptionally well in their new and comfortable quarters.

A Pugilist Seriously Injured.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 26.—[By Associated Press]—Tom Lansing, the pugilist, is critically ill here as a result of a blow given on the back of his head by Jack Root in their recent fight in Chicago. His physician thinks there is a blood clot on the brain. Lansing is almost entirely paralyzed.

Express Train Wrecked.

WILTON, Conn., Nov. 26.—[By Associated Press]—It is reported that the Pittsfield express for New York has been wrecked about six miles from here, and physicians have been asked for.

Massachusetts Bank Robbed.

WALPOLE, Mass, Nov. 26—[By Associated Press]—The Wrenthan national bank at Wrenthan was robbed by burglars early this morning of $2,600 in cash, and $65.000 in notes.

You May Never Be Wealthy,

But you can be healthy. Constipation causes two-thirds of all the diseases of humanity. Violent cathartics may relieve you. They will never cure. What you need is Wright's Celery Capsules. They cure constipation, sick headache, liver and kidney trouble. Why? Because they are nature's harmless remedies and you get 100 days' constitutional treatment at a cost of 1c a day or 14 weeks for $1. Cure guaranteed by bankable paper in every $1 box. Sold by all druggists.

Late to bed and early to rise, prepares a man for a home in the skies. But early to bed and a Little Early Riser, the pill that makes life longer and better and wiser. Rider & Snyder.

CONSIDERING EXPENSES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—[By Associated Press]—Representative Cannon, chairman of the appropriation committee of the House, arrived today. The sub-committee of deficiencies will begin the consideration of estimates for the extraordinary expenses of the army and navy growing out of the war and the preparation of a bill covering them from January 1 to July 1, 1899. Mr. Cannon thinks it useless to attempt the work during the holiday recess, and sees no reason why all the appropriations cannot be disposed of before the end of the regular session. He thinks it impracticable to provide a regular legislature for the new possessions by this Congress, and believes a military government advisable for a while, to enable the study of conditions and needs.

THE "OPEN DOOR" POLICY.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—[By Associated Press]—Senor Ojeado, secretary of the Spanish peace commission, said this afternoon that no instructions had been received from the Spanish government, although it was said yesterday they had been telegraphed from Madrid. No protest, such as was expected should Spain refuse the American offer, had yet been formulated. The American commissioners understand the "open door" policy in the Philippines does not mean free trade, nor even low duties, but that the Philippines shall be open to all trade on equal terms, whatever the tariff rates.

U. S. MARINES IN CHINA.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—[By Associated Press]—The captain of the United States cruiser Boston has landed a marine guard at Tien Tsin, China. The reason for this action is not given in the telegram received by the navy department

Later—It has been ascertained that the marines were not landed on account of any riot, but as a guard for the American legation at Pekin. All the other legations there have similar guards, and the detail was made at the request of Minister Conger.

REQUESTS REFUSED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—[By Associated Press]—While the members of the cabinet are very reticent concerning the business transacted at last night's session, it is learned that the request made by Spain for an extension of time and a modification of terms was considered. After a thorough discussion it was decided not to grant the requests, and the commissioners at Paris will be notified not to recede from the demands made last Monday.

HOBSON REPORTS.

WASHINGTON Nov. 26.—[By Associated Press]—Naval Constructor Hobson arrived today from Norfolk, having just returned from Cat island, where he examined the condition of the Maria Teresa, and which he pronounces a hopeless wreck Lieutenant Hobson goes to Annapolis, to take a course in naval architecture. He was anxious to return to Santiago to raise the Cristobal Colon, but the arrangements made by the navy department rendered it impracticable.

A WARSHIP LAUNCHED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 26.—[By Associated Press]—The battleship Wisconsin was successfully launched at the yards of the Union Iron Works, at 9:30 this morning. The Wisconsin is of 11,525 tons displacement, more than twelve hundred tons greater than the famous Oregon, which was built by the same company. Her indicated horse power is 10,000, and the main battery will consist of eighteen guns

SPANISH OFFICERS RESIGN.

HAVANA, Nov. 26.—[By Associated Press]—Marshal Blanco today delivered his command over to his successor, General Castellano. The officers of the civil government in the provinces of Santa Clara and Matanzas, and the mayor of Havana, have resigned.

Failed and Disappeared.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 26.—[By Associated Press]—The whereabouts of Grant C. Gillett, the cattle feeder whose failure was announced last night, is still unknown. Many Kansas live stock commissioners are endorsers of his paper. They all say there will be no loss.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE INDEPENDENT.

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LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE No. 9.
FARMERS' TELEPHONE No. 60.

THE EVENING INDEPENDENT is on sale at Bahney's Book Store, Bammerlin's Cigar Stand (Hotel Conrad), and Bert Hankin's News stand in North Mill street.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1898.

The United States government, which has just offered Spain $20,000,000 for the Philippine archipelago, last Tuesday sold one of its own islands for the remarkable sum of five cents. The island in question is Rock island, one of four others near the Straits of Mackinac, and was sold to the highest bidder, whose offer was $1.25 an acre for the group. As Rock island contains just one-twenty-fifth of an acre, its purchase price was five cents.

Spain's present position is calculated to have a more humbling effect upon that ever prominent sentiment, Spanish pride, than any in which she has been placed since the beginning of hostilites. She has, of course, finally abandoned all hope of financial relief beyond the terms specified by the United States in Monday's note, and she has also ceased to expect any European diplomatic aid. Not only this, but she fears, and with good reason, that she may be despoiled of her few remaining colonial posessions by the cold blooded European diplomacy to which she appealed in vain during the past year.

The rapidly increasing demand for the results of American ingenuity and the work of American mechanics is shown in a recent order sent by the Chinese government to the Baldwins, of Philadelphia, for eighty-three locomotives. In one of his Washington letters William E. Curtis asserts that the United States has a higher reputation for locomotive building than any other country in the world. "There is scarcely a nation," he says, "where the whistle of an American locomotive cannot be heard. Even the emperor of Germany was hauled on an American locomotive when he went from Jaffa to Jerusalem."

Although so far no progress has been made by Spain in the direction of peace, the one day which will intervene before Monday will allow for a further cooling of resentment and may perhaps bring about an agreement between the Spaniards in Paris and the Spaniards in Madrid. Most of the American delegates have been represented as holding the opinion that Spain will finally accept the terms precisely as they were offered on Monday. They admit that they have no information, or even hints, to this effect, but they base their belief on their confidence that Spain will never carry her folly to the point of rejecting them. After all, then, it is hardly likely that Spanish pride will go so far as to forfeit the tidy sum of twenty million dollars.

The arming of Great Britain is going rapidly forward, and the amount of preparation deemed necessary is said to be unprecedented in the history of the empire. Added to her formidable squadrons in the Mediterranean, the English channel and Chinese waters, the admiralty has prepared for sea the reserve squadron, many torpedo-boat destroyers and gun-boats in all parts of the world. In Australian waters a squadron of twelve more warships has been prepared for war, and in the East Indies another squadron composed of ten ships is prepared for action. The Pacific squadron consists of six vessels, the African squadron of nine vessels and the Cape of Good Hope squadron of four vessels, all ready to take a hand in whatever hostilities may arise.

Thoughts of war and war preparation are quite as much in the European mind today as they were in the American mind six months ago, and it is somewhat consoling to know that the powers militant are acknowledging to deficiencies which we have been inclined to believe peculiar to ourselves. Note has been taken of a British officer who sent in a bill to his government in which he had written, "porter, sixpence." The war office people responded that claims for alcoholic drinks could not be allowed. The officer replied that he was claiming for the hire of the man who had carried his baggage. He was thereupon instructed that next time he should indicate his claims more clearly, thus: "Porterage, sixpence." Shortly afterwards the same officer sent in a bill with the item "cabbage, two shillings," and upon being assured that green vegetables could not be included in the traveling allowance of officers, replied that he did not mean to imply that he had bought green vegetables, but that he had taken a cab. This, with a few more passages disclosed by the latest blue book on the British army, might prove interesting and amusing reading to Americans angered with the defective organization of their own army.

Nothing serves to indicate with greater [illegible] the improvement in business [illegible] about the city than reports which come from the Needlework Guild and the various charitable associations connected with the churches showing that there is less want and destitution to relieve this winter than has been the case in a number of years. So far only thirteen applications have been received at the rooms of the Needlework Guild, where hitherto there have been several times that number, and in nearly all of these cases it has been found that prolonged sickness or death has rendered existing conditions unavoidable. The troop of professional mendicants whose pertinacity in years gone by has added so much to the difficulties of charitable work in any form, seems to have wholly disappeared. The fact is there is no longer much excuse for idleness and its attendant poverty. Times are better, there is work to be done, wages to be earned, industrial activity abounds and Massillon is in good condition.

THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF AMERICAN DEMOCRACY.

The American people have made mistakes, as all people do who make anything. They have had their errors, failures, and shortcomings, and they have many grave problems to solve, many evils to mitigate, many difficulties to conquer. But after all deductions are made, the American democracy has achieved a marvellous success, moral and intellectual, as well as material. It has lifted up humanity; it has raised the standard of life; it has added to the well-being, freedom, and happiness of the average man; it has made strongly for justice, civilization, liberty, and peace. It has proved worthy of its heritage. Now, having made a great nation, it has become a world power, because it is too great and powerful to be aught else. A great self-governing nation and a world power; such has come to be the result and the meaning of the Revolution of 1776 to Americans and to mankind. —From "The Story of the Revolution."

GREATEST FOR 30 YEARS.

Americans Had More Reasons to Thank Providence Than Ever Before, Dun's Opinion.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade, issued today, said in part: Thanksgiving in 1898 means more than for 30 years. The "harvest home" has never recognized larger crops on the whole in this country, the general prosperity is attested by the largest volume of business ever recorded, the people's verdict has given reason to hope that the soundness of the currency and the nation's honor will not again be in peril, and a war not matched in history for swiftness of success with smallness of loss has brought more perfect union than ever between north and south, and closer bonds than ever with "kin beyond the seas," ending with the most important increase of territory since California was added to the Union. The year, so exceptional in magnitude and variety of blessings, draws near its end with yet another good gift, a marked increase of confidence in prospects for the year which is to close the century.

The industries are doing remarkably well, considering hindrance until of late by unseasonable weather. With storms and cold many branches now get larger orders.

Sales of wool have been 35,975,000 pounds for four weeks, including about 5,000,000 pounds for export, but mostly at concessions, which have been this week a little increased on fine unwashed fleeces.

When the steel rail contract was ready for final signature withdrawal of one large company killed it, but a working compact is nevertheless said to have been made, apparently a sort of "gentleman's agreement," in which more confidence is perhaps expressed than is felt. The market for Bessemer grows stronger at Pittsburg and Grey forge advances to $9.25; billets at Pittsburg are in heavy demand at $15.25 and steel bars at $16; the Edgar Thomson works have started on rails with three or four months' orders ahead; Chicago works have booked further orders for plates, including one for 1,500 tons, and statements made by The Iron Age shows that bids for the 75,000 tons needed in the Coolgardie pipe lines, with other heavy export contracts, are hindered only by an ocean freight syndicate.

Wheat has again advanced a shade, though for spot only one-fourth cent during the week, while western receipts are heavy, for four weeks have been 38,034,291 bushels, against 29,119,104 last year. The Atlantic exports, flour included, have been 3,957,876 bushels for the week, against 3,628,446 last year. Pacific exports, 371,185 bushels, against 1,626,959 last year, making for three weeks of November 13,642.66 bushels, against 15,195,209 last year. While Atlantic shipments exceed last year's, a decrease from the Pacific affects this market but little. Moreover, corn exports continue heavy, in four weeks, 10,583,218 bushels, against 9,328,788 last year, lifting the price five-eighths of a cent, and showing a continued demand for nearly five months almost equal to the unprecedented demand of last year.

Failures for the week have been 188 in the United States against 236 last year, and 21 in Canada against 25 last year.

One of Fire Victims.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 26.—The Lewis Meyers who lost his life in the Baldwin hotel fire was formerly of New York and when he lived there a member of the firm of Bernard, Stahl & Co. His home in recent years had been in Chicago, but he was in business in Alaska, having stores in Skagway and Juneau.

Infidelity Not Consoling at Death.

CLEBURNE, Tenn., Nov. 26.—John B. Shaw was hanged at Cleburne for killing Thomas Craine a year ago. Shaw, who claimed to be an infidel, at the last moment relented and permitted a preacher to be with him on the scaffold.

BRIEF PITHY PARAGRAPHS.

Lavigne given decision over Tom Tracey, at San Francisco.

Colonel Henry Lee, for many years the head of the well-known banking firm of Lee, Higginson & Co., is dead, aged 81 years, at Boston.

An attempt to lynch murderer Brown, at Glasgow, Ky., failed.

At Columbus the national convention Phi Delta Theta decided to hold its next meeting in Louisville in 1900.

THE NEW REPUBLIC.

IT IS KNOWN AS THE UNITED STATES OF CENTRAL AMERICA.

The New Political Life Upon Which Nicaragua, Salvador and Honduras Are Now Entering—Political Possibilities of the Future.

Now comes into the family of Nations the United States of Central America, a nation which has arisen out of much revolution. It is composed of Nicaragua, Salvador and Honduras, which have at various times done a little fighting together and against each other. The seat of government was moved recently from Amapala, the temporary capital, to Chinandega, in Nicaragua. A constitution, which is practically that of our own country was adopted. So the new nation, pocketed between Guatemala and Costa Rica, two States not particularly friendly to it, has begun its existence. Enthusiasts have been singing of the blessings of a union of the five States of Central America for many years—ever since the federation made in 1823 was destroyed by strife and jealousies. Central American politics is an inericate game. In view of history there have been doubts expressed as to the permanence of the present union. Yet if the Nicaragua Canal is built there may be a development and a building up of these Central American States, which

United States of Central America.

will give their institutions stability. This new nation which has just been called into being may become an important factor in the life of the world. There have been affairs recently which have turned the eyes of the nations to the southern part of this continent. There was the trip of the battleship Oregon, for insance The saving of a voyage about Cape Horn might have made an appreciable difference in the conduct of the Spanish-American war. It will be intersting to see what effect the formation of this new nation will have upon the canal concessions given by Nicaragua to the canal.

There is no limit to the efforts which may follow the formation of this new unification of the Latin republics. The three States which are enclosed in the middle of Central American are keeping at arms' length two nations with whom their relations are constantly disturbed. There is Guatemala on the north and Costa Rica on the south. Between these two republics stretch the mahogany forests of Honduras, Salvador and Nicaragua. Salvador has had several encounters with Guatemala, and Nicaragua and Costa Rica are on especially good terms. It has always been said when the subject of the union of the five republics was discussed that Guatemala was the key of the situation. The United States of Central America look to the north and the south, and there is a chip on its shoulder. Let Guatemala try conclusions with little Salvador, if she will, and there are Nicaragua and Honduras ready to join the fray. Let Costa Rica throw down the gage of war to Nicaragua, the United States of Central America will go into the arena to pick it up. Theoretically, the five States are supposed to have a community of interests; to be a greater republic, the members of which are bound together by indissoluble ties. Revolution seems inborn in the body politic of these countries. The wars and internal disorders have undoubtedly interfered with the prosperity and progress of the republics. While the United States of America was building railroads, reclaiming the wilderness and improving harbors, Central America was pursuing the game of revolution. War and intrigue, the creation of governments only to be overthrown by the appearance of a few hundred armed men, have filled the life of the people these many years. There was a time when you might make your way through Central America with the simple direction, "Go south three revolutions and turn one revolution to the right." Stability of government, the completion of a ship canal, the exchange of products with the United States, may work wonders in this land of change and shift.

Here is the oldest community on the American continent and yet the last to take to itself a government which gives some sign of being an abiding one. Years before Jamestown was founded Spain had planted her colonies here and had ground the natives under her heel. The ruins of once wealthy and influential cities still attest the story of wealth and grandeur Structures over the roofs of which centuries have passed remain to tell of the civilization, which came to the land of republics and revolutions. It was on this neck of land which Columbus set foot when he first reached this continent. That was in 1502. Twenty years passed by and then the conqueror of Mexico—Hernando Cortes—hearing stories of the fabulous wealth of the countries which lay below, started south with an army of seasoned, mailclad veterans He reached his destination after two years of almost incredible hardship He conquered Guatemala. The natives were slaughtered by the thousand. The conqueror or his lieutenants possessed the land. Granada, in Nicaragua, was founded and a civilization was built up on this continent which the Spaniards had largely learned from the Moors. In Granada many of the old buildings still stand. All the countries of Central America were united under the name of Guatemala and a captain general presided over them. Those who have followed the history of Spain know how the proud old land ruled her Central American possessions. The native race was decimated under the hardships imposed by their conquerors. The labor on the plantations and the toil in the mines brought death. Europeans and negroes were brought to the country. Then Mexico gained her freedom. Then the Central American provinces of Spain demanded independence and in 1821 they received it. The Federal Union of Central America was founded in 1823, and until the close of 1839 it held the five States together. The States withdrew one by one. With this period the name of General Marazon will always be associated. He was one of the founders of the Union. Even after it had gone to pieces he tried to join together the fragments—to get the blocks which formed this puzzle of five into regular order again. He was shot at San Jose, in Costa Rica, in 1842, whither he had gone to attempt a coup in the interests of a unified Central America. Several efforts have been made since that. Unrest was the leading trait in the political character of these republics. Revolutions sprang up from time to time in all of them. It was charged by each republic that its neighbor or neighbors were giving aid to the revolutionists which she had expelled from her borders. Less than a year ago Nicaragua came very near going to war with Costa Rica on account of such a change. Her President imprisoned a Costa Rican Consul at Managua. Troops were marched to the frontiers and a treaty of peace was finally signed. An unsuccessful effort was made by Guatemala in 1872 to effect a union of the States General Justo Rufus Barrios came very near forming an organization in 1887. He discovered that Salvador was treacherous and marched against it. He conquered the Salvadoreans, but fell a victim to sharpshooters. By a treaty concluded at Analapa in 1896 all five of the republics formed a federation, which was called the Greater Republic of Central America. It amounted to little more than an agreement to leave questions in dispute to a diet of deputies appointed from the various republics. It will, of course, be superseded by the formation of the United States of Central America.

Diplomacy has sought to do everything possible to restrain jealousy and dissatisfaction in this new nation. The Presidents of the States become Governors. It has been agreed that none of them shall become a candidate for President of the new Republic. The successful candidate will be inaugurated next March. The new capital, Chirandega, is in Nicaragua, on the Pacific side. The temporary capital, Amapala, was in Honduras, on an island in the Bay of Fonseca. If the resources of this new nation were properly developed it would become a rich and peaceful nation. The forests of all three of the countries are rich in mahogany and dyewoods; gold and silver have been

Typical Home of the First Class.

found, there is an abundance of coal, and there are fortunes in coffee and tropical fruits. The future of this trio of republics depends in a large measure as to what policy may be pursued with regard to the Nicaraguan Canal. The present concession expires next year. The United States of America, it will be remembered, sent a delegation of officers and engineers under Admiral Walker to make an examination of canal routes. It is proposed to use the San Juan river, the boundary between Nicaragua and Costa Rica, and Lake Nicaragua as a part of the proposed waterway across Central America.

Nicaragua is as large as the group of States including Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island. Honduras is about the size of Ohio. Salvador is one hundred and forty miles long and sixty miles in breadth. Nicaragua has been the scene of many conflicts. The old cities of Granada and Leon warred for fifty years as to which should be the capital of the State. Leon, which is now partially in ruins, represented the liberal party, and Granada the conservative. General William Walker, a New Orleans editor, and a distinguished scholar, was invited to the country in 1855. He seized the supreme power, partly destroyed the city of Granada, and ruled with a high hand. The neighboring States aided his enemies against him, and expelled him from the country. He returned to Traxillo in 1860, where he was shot. Salvador, the smallest of the three, has always been an aggressive State, and has not been behind her neighbors in wars and revolutions. The capital is San Salvador.

Some one asserts that a cat's eyes are larger at midnight than at any other time. We are positive its voice is.—Chicago News.

THE FRUIT CULTURIST.

Storing Apples—Out-generaling the Rose Bug.

Storing Apples.—Cider.—We are now in the midst of apple picking, and the crop, though small in numbers, is quite a large one in bulk, as the fruit is far above the average in quality. Thanks to spraying in early summer there are very few wormy specimens and the skin is clear, making a crop that is valuable this year as they are bringing a good price in open market. The best way to store apples for home use is to spread them out, not too deeply, on shelves, first spreading over a thin layer of hay, as this prevents bruising, and if the room be cool, as in a frost-proof cellar, they may be kept plump and good well along into summer. Last spring we had good specimens of Roxbury Russets in May, and the Golden Russet kept equally long. The culls of these two kinds were used for cider making, and where cider is made for home use, it is best to save such fruit for this purpose, as the qualities in the apple that go to keep it for late use also keep the cider good for a long time without its becoming too hard or too acid to be pleasant. Nothing but good sound apples should be used for grinding as the quality is impaired as well as the keeping of it by the use of unsound fruit; and we have also found that it pays to get a fresh barrel each time, as one that has held dregs that have turned to vinegar, is very apt to impair the flavor of the new.

Grapes.—The grapes are about gone now, and it is a good time to make notes, while the matter is fresh in one's mind, about destroying kinds that are non-productive. We find that some of the newer ones are far in advance of the older ones, and there are some that must go to make room for their betters. It is well at this time to get them out and to prepare the ground for the new ones to be set either this fall or next spring, as best suits the locality. Here we would not care to plant in the fall as the winter would surely make trouble, but in more favored locations it may be safely done. Grape vines, however, start so late in spring that there is a long planting season, and if the soil be well dug and manured now, it is a very small matter to plant at the proper time in spring.

Out-generaling the Rose Bug.—Very many people complain of the havoc of the rose bugs when the grapes are in bloom. We never had a grape until the vines were lifted and set out on the sunny side of the barn and over the chicken houses. The rose bugs in their flight seem to avoid any obstacle, and, seeing a barn, will steer clear of it and attack something else. The vines, do no harm to the buildings as we first put up some chicken wire netting tacked here and there to hold it up, but not too often as it has to be taken down when painting. The young shoots we trained upright at about three feet distance; from these the fruit-bearing laterals are taken out horizontally, as often as need be to cover the space; it is an easy way to train vines as very little tying is required, and great crops of fruit are raised with a surety of its ripening, even in untoward seasons as the heat is attracted to the fruit by the buildings, and winter killing of the shoots is rare, owing to the way the wood is matured even on an east aspect. We find also that the shading of the chicken houses by the foliage in hot weather, more than compensates for the damage that may possibly result to the building, in the rotting out of the shingles at an earlier date than would take place on an uncovered roof. There are many unsightly out-buildings that could be covered by vines that would bear a profitable crop of fruit, especially where space is limited and where rose bugs attack the blossoms.

Keeping Ensilage.

The question of keeping ensilage several years, especially through the summer months, is not always easily solved by those who have not had experience in this line. The average farmer builds a silo capable of holding enough ensilage to keep his stock through the winter and up to spring pasture time. Then he likes to empty the silo, clean it out, and prepare it for the new crop. But there are times when considerable ensilage is carried over, and it is a question of destroying it or of keeping it clean and palatable for stock through the summer.

A well-constructed silo, filled properly with corn ensilage, will give one little difficulty. In fact, ensilage can be kept two or three years, and be as palatable to the animals as when first put in. The ensilage must be palatable to do much good. If the animals refuse to eat it except when starved into it, the food is doing them little real good.

A common way to preserve the ensilage for an indefinite period is to pour a few pails of warm water on the surface in the spring to cause surface molds. If a good mold forms on the surface the ensilage ought to keep fairly well. But by this method some of it is apt to spoil anyway. The mold does not completely seal it up and keep out the air.

A better way to preserve it is to cover the surface with old, wet rotten straw. The older this straw is the better. It may be necessary to wet it.

Then the moisture and heat will help it to decay faster. On the top of this early in the spring sow oats, and let the plants grow all they will. The roots and later the dead tops, will help to seal up the mass below. Sometimes nothing more is required than the mere sowing of oats on top of the ensilage. Then by pouring a little warm water over it, the oats will germinate and cover the surface with all the protection needed. Ensilage treated in this way has been kept over two winters and two summers, and none of it was spoiled except a slight layer on the surface.

The public schools teach almost every known branch of study but the one most important branch of all. What does it profit your son if he has an intellect like a Newton, and is mentally an Admiral Crichton, if he has a weak and puny body and not the remotest idea of how to care for his health? A boy should be taught from the start that his health is his most precious endowment. Without health, all the talent, all the genius, and all the ambition in the world are worthless. A boy should be taught that success in any walk of life, that happiness, and life itself, are dependent upon his care of his health.

When a man feels that he is losing his health and vigor, when his cheeks no longer glow, his step is no longer elastic and the sparkle of health is no longer in his eyes, he should work less, rest more and resort to the right remedy to restore his bodily vigor. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a natural medicine—a scientific medicine. It does no violence to nature. It works with and not against nature. It promotes the natural processes of secretion and excretion. It imparts vitality and power to the whole system. It gives plumpness and color to the cheeks, sparkle to the eyes, steadiness to the nerves, strength to the muscles and the animation of health to the whole body. It makes the appetite keen and hearty. It is the great blood-maker, flesh-builder and nerve-tonic and restorative. Medicine dealers sell it and have absolutely nothing else "just as good."

"I was afflicted with pimples and boils, and running sores on face and neck," writes Robert S. Wert, Esq., of No. 615 Galloway Ave., Columbus, Ohio. "I took Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and 'Pleasant Pellets,' and was cured."

Constipation is the commonest beginning and first cause of many serious diseases and it should always be treated with Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets used in connection with the "Discovery." These are the most perfect natural laxatives and permanently cure.

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Thousands of young and middle-aged men are troubled with this disease—many unconsciously. They may have a smarting sensation, small, twisting stream, sharp cutting pains at times, slight discharge, difficulty in commencing, weak organs, emissions, and all the symptoms of nervous debility—they have STRICTURE. Don't let doctors experiment on you, by cutting, stretching, or tearing you. This will not cure you, as it will return. Our NEW METHOD TREATMENT absorbs the stricture tissue; hence removes the stricture permanently. It can never return. No pain, no suffering, no detention from business by our method. The sexual organs are strengthened. The nerves are invigorated, and the bliss of manhood returns.

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Thousands of young and middle-aged men are having their sexual vigor and vitality continually sapped by this disease. They are frequently unconscious of the cause of these symptoms. General Weakness, Unnatural Discharges, Failing Manhood, Nervousness, Poor Memory, Irritability, at times Smarting Sensation, Sunken Eyes, with dark circles, Weak Back, General Depression, Lack of Ambition, Varicocele, Shrunken Parts, etc. GLEET and STRICTURE may be the cause. Don't consult family doctors, as they have no experience in these special diseases—don't allow Quacks to experiment on you. Consult Specialists, who have made a life study of Diseases of Men and Women. Our NEW METHOD TREATMENT will positively cure you. One thousand dollars for a case we accept for treatment and cannot cure. Terms moderate for a cure.

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For Change of Life it is the best medicine made. It is beneficial during pregnancy, and helps to bring children into homes barren for years. It invigorates, stimulates, strengthens the whole system. This great remedy is offered to all afflicted women. Why will any woman suffer another minute with certain relief within reach? Wine of Cardui only costs $1.00 per bottle at your drug store.

For advice, in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, the "Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Rev. J. W. SMITH, Camden, S.C., says: "My wife used Wine of Cardui at home for falling of the womb and it entirely cured her."

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SHUT OUT BY SHAFTER

Didn't Let Sampson's Representative Sign Surrender.

MADE PUBLIC IN LONG'S REPORT.

New War Vessels Asked For—Praise For the Exploits of Dewey and Hobson, the Marines, the Blockaders and Others. Some Points of the Report.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The annual report of the secretary of the navy describes in rapid order the steps that were taken to consolidate the squadrons and put the navy in readiness for the recent hostilities. Sigsbee's famous telegram asking a suspension of public opinion in connection with the blowing up of the Maine is quoted, and the secretary says:

"This judicious telegram did much to secure in the public minds a dispassionate view of the disaster."

The story of Dewey's victory at Manila is told, and of it the secretary says:

"Aside from the mere fact of having won without the loss of a single life such a brilliant and electrifying victory at the very outset of the war, with all the confidence which it infused throughout the country and into the personnel of every branch of the service, it removed at once every apprehension for the Pacific coast. The indirect pecuniary advantage to the United States in the way of saving an increase of insurance rates and in assuring the country of freedom from attack on that coast is incalculable."

The secretary describes the naval operations, which finally resulted in the destruction of Cervera's fleet. He shows that Schley's failure, after leaving Cienfuegos where he thought the fleet was, to stay before Santiago, prior to Sampson's arrival, was because of the difficulty in towing the collier Merrimac and the inability owing to heavy seas to coal his ships from the collier, which made it necessary for him to steam toward Key West, as his vessels didn't have coal enough aboard.

Schley expressed his regret at not being able to fulfil the department's orders. The operations have been fully covered in these dispatches previously, in other official matter made public.

Speaking of the sinking of the Merrimac, the secretary said:

"This attempt, although unsuccessful in its object, was daringly executed. It is now one of the well-known historic marvels of naval adventure and enterprise, in which Naval Constructor Hobson and his men won undying fame."

One fact disclosed was that Sampson asked to be represented in any conference held to arrange the terms of surrender of Santiago, by virtue of the fact that he had engaged in the joint operations. Shafter replied that he should be glad to have Sampson represented, but the surrender took place before his representative could reach the camp. Admiral Sampson's chief of staff did arrive before the final articles were signed, but Shafter declined to permit him to be one of the signatories.

A brief chapter in the report tells of the operations of the blockade. Many devoted officers and crews from the beginning of the war till the end rendered most valuable and conscientous service without opportunity for winning distinction in battle. High praise is awarded to the marine corps for their work throughout the campaign. The secretary says that it should be increased to 5,000 and the necessary officers.

Touching upon the naval militia, Secretary Long said that, considering their lack of experience, the services rendered by them was so valuable that the country has been amply repaid for the money expended in their instruction and training.

Praise is accorded to the officers and men connected with the auxiliary naval force and the coast signal service. Secretary Long gives a complete list of all the merchant vessels and yachts that were acquired by lease or purchase for the navy, and in each case shows the purchase price. There were 110 of these vessels, including the warships bought abroad.

The secretary submits estimates for the next fiscal year aggregating $47,098,251, which is an increase of $9,869,178 over the appropriations for 1899 and contains new items aggregating $7,027,834. Of these new items the most important is $4,729,899 for yards and docks. There is also an item of $1,620,000 on account of the naval academy.

In reference to the workings of the system of labor employment at navy-yards, the secretary says that in continuation of the policy of giving preference in appointment to veterans of the civil war he proposes to give the preference now to the persons who served during the Spanish-American war.

In his opinion the transport service should be put under the control of the navy department, and a national reserve should be created to recruit the navy in time of war and to be maintained by federal appropriation.

In connection with the subject of personnel, the secretary suggests the propriety of legislation, such as formerly existed, whereby the way might be opened for men in the ranks to rise by merit to official grade.

The secretary recommends legislation and submits bills providing that in rewarding one officer injustice shall not be done to another, and that where officers have been jumped in the present war, that fact shall not operate to their disadvantage nor retard their regular promotion. It is a recommendation of the department, though no names are mentioned, that the grades of admiral and vice admiral shall be revived temporarily as before.

The secretary endorses the recommendation of the navigation bureau authorizing the increase whenever necessary of the enlisted force to 20,000 men and the apprentices to 2,500.

The secretary at another point said:

The navy should be increased; the development of its various branches should be homogeneous and the increase in ships should be accompanied by a gradual increase in officers and men and in naval stations, coaling stations, repair plants, etc.

The naval board on construction recommends the following increase:

First—Three seagoing sheathed and coppered battleships of about 13,500 tons trial displacement, carrying the heaviest armor and most powerful ordnance for vessels of their class, and to have the highest practicable speed and great radius of action. Estimated cost, exclusive of armor and armament, $3,600,000 each.

Second—Three sheathed and coppered armored cruisers of about 12,000 tons trial displacement, carrying the heaviest armor and most powerful ordnance for vessels of their class, and to have the highest practicable speed and great radius of action. Estimated cost, exclusive of armor and armament, $4,050,000 each.

Third—Three sheathed and coppered protected cruisers of about 6,000 tons trial displacement; to have the highest practicable speed and great radius of action, and to carry the most powerful ordnance suitable for vessels of their class. Estimated cost, exclusive of armor and armament, $2,150,000 each.

Fourth—Six sheathed and coppered cruisers of about 2,500 tons trial displacement; to have the highest speed compatible with good cruising qualities, great radius of action, and to carry the most powerful ordnance suited to the vessels of their class. Estimated cost, exclusive of armament, $1,141,800 each.

With the territorial acquisitions of the present war, if the Philippines are also annexed to the United States, its outlying territorial possessions will be so great and so extended that this increase of naval force will be necessary; and, as two or three years will be required for the construction of ships enumerated, appropriations sufficient for beginning them should be made now. Otherwise, the authorization of the second of the above recommendations at the coming session of congress would be enough.

WAR POSTAL SERVICE.

Postmaster General Smith Notes the Efficiency Shown—Amazing Growth of the Postal Business.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith, in his report, said in part:

"The war entailed the necessity of a military postal service and prompt measures were required for handling the mails of an army of 250,000 men. Large postoffices were suddenly created at the camps of concentration, the exigencies of constant changes and movements were met and the military and naval forces in active service in the West Indies and Philippines had prompt and constant postal communication with home.

"A special appropriation of $50,000 by congress for military postal service was inadequate and, with our campaigns on remote soil, already has been exhausted."

Continuing, the report says:

"When our troops advanced into Cuba the postal service advanced with them. When Santiago surrendered United States Postal Agent Eben Brewer took possession of the postoffice of that city, which was made the military postoffice. He removed the Spanish director and ten of its large force of clerks, retaining some as interpreters, and gave the office a far better footing with a much smaller force. Now there are four deliveries in the business portion of Santiago city, and regular mail communication has been established with Havana and intermediate seaports and with Jamaica and other West Indies islands. Service also has been extended into Santiago province.

"The postal service accompanied our arms and our flag to Porto Rico. From Ponce it was extended as rapidly as different places passed into our possession, until now there are 12 military postal stations there, having postal connections with many smaller places. They are under the direction of a superintendent detailed from the railway mail service, who acts in conjunction with the military commander, with a force of six railway mail clerks, three postal agents and 32 clerks, including four Spanish translators. In the Philippines two military postal stations have been established at Manila and Cavite, supervised by a veteran division superintendent, detailed from San Francisco, and conducted by a force of railway mail and postoffice clerks and agents, assisted by details from the army of occupation."

At another point he said:

"The acquisition of Hawaii has not thus far been followed by any change in our postal relations with that country. The absorption of its postal system into our own and the exercise of our control, like the incorporation of other features of its local administration, have awaited the report of the committee and the legislation which will follow. There was the more reason for observing this obligation, as Hawaii already has a good mail service which is more than self-sustaining."

Regarding the effective work of auxiliary cruisers and merchant marine, the postmaster general said in part:

"The great value of the aid contributed during the war by steamships employed in our mail service and converted under the act of March, 3, 1891, into auxiliary cruisers is universally recognized. The St. Louis and the St. Paul and the New York and Paris, the last two rechristened the Harvard and Yale, added materially to the naval strength and gave unequaled, special and distinct service."

Postmaster General Smith calls attention to the rapid and amazing growth of the postal business in all its branches. In the last fiscal year the gross revenue was $89,012,618, against $33,315,479, in 1880, and the gross expenditures, $98,033,533, against $36,542,804; the number of postoffices, 75,000, against 43,000.

Within this period the population has increased about 50 per cent while postal business has multiplied nearly three-fold. The general increase of expenditures for the past year has been little more than the preceding one, despite the fact that nearly $1,000,000 earned in mail transportation by the aided Pacific railroad companies was paid this year directly out of the department appropriations. The estimate of revenue and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, follows:

Total estimated revenue, $100,958,112; estimated expenditures, $105,224,000; deficiency for 1900, estimated, $4,265,888. But for the gross abuse of second-class matter privileges the deficit would have disappeared long ago and its present and promised decrease is in the face of this abuse.

Discussing rural free delivery the postmaster general says replies to circulars sent out suggest some assurance of the permanence of the service. A revision and rearrangement of the service established prior to 1897 is contemplated.

The most marked advance in volume of money order business in the history of the system was this past year, the increase being 17,000,000 in number, $16,000,000 in money carried. There were 28,753,412 money orders issued; face value, $204,593,891. Legislation is asked for, at the next session of congress, to correct the evils growing out of the existing system of speculative bidding for star route service. There were 15,660,250 pieces of mail matter registered at the postoffices during the year and an aggregate of $998,199 in fees collected.

SPAIN MUST YIELD.

Special Cabinet Meeting Held at White House.

THE INSTRUCTIONS REITERATED.

Advices Had Been Received From American Peace Commissioners—Members of the Cabinet and the President Believe Spain Will Accede to Our Terms.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—A special meetinfi of the cabinet was held, all members being with the president except Secretary Long, who was out of the city.

The meeting was called by the president in order that his advisers might consider with him the advices received from the American peace commissioners at Paris. It is understood that the advices related to counter proposals informally made to the American commissioners by the representatives on the commission of the Madrid government.

At the conclusion of the meeting, held in the parlors of the White House, Secretary of State Hay said to a representative of The Associated Press that the president had received some advices from Paris that he desired to lay before the cabinet and that he had called the members together to consider them. The nature of the advices Mr. Hay declined to discuss, as, he said, that was a matter which could not be gone into for publication at this time. He added, however, that after considering the contents of the dispatches, the president had cabled the American commissioners reiterating his former instructions.

It is understood that one point, new in the negotiations thus far, was raised in the dispatches received by the president. It related to a modification of the terms of the proposition submitted to the Spanish commissioners a few days ago by the American commissioners, but in just what particular the proposed modification was to be made could not be ascertained. That the proposition was not accepted was made clear by the president in cabling to the American commissioners a reiteration of his former instructions. The American commissioners will insist that the demands of the United States, as presented to Spain a few days ago, be considered without further modification. That they will be acceded to by the Spanish commissioners is the earnest belief of the members of the cabinet and the president.

AWAITING INSTRUCTIONS.

Rios Also Said Dons Would Decide as to $20,000,000 Offer After Conference With Americans.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—Senor Montero Rios told the correspondent of The Associated Press that the Spanish peace commissioners had not yet decided upon the answer to be given to the last American memorandum.

In reply to an inquiry as to whether there was any truth in the report that the Spanish commissioners had decided to accept the American offer of $20,000,000 for the Philippines, Senor Montoro Rios, shaking his head, said:

"No, no, the commission has not yet decided on its answer. What our reply will be can only be determined at the conference on Monday, when we will discuss the matter with the Americans. At the same time," he added, in a still lower voice, "we will follow the instructions that may be received from Madrid."

"Then the final instructions have not yet come?" asked the correspondent of The Associated Press.

"Ah! but we are approaching a confidential matter," said Senor Rios, innocently. "Everything connected with both commissions is a secret."

MADRID, Nov. 26.—While the cabinet ministers were most reserved regarding the instructions sent to the Spanish commissioners, it is believed the Philippine question will be settled on Monday next.

The premier, Senor Sagasta, was asked if Monday's session would see the close of the Paris conference and the signature of the treaty of peace. He replied:

"Who knows? Maybe a fresh incident will arise or further consultations or exchanges of views will be necessary."

FOUR DEATHS REPORTED.

Sixteenth Pennsylvanian In Porto Rico, Also a Civilian, and Two at Santiago.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The war department received the following:

PORTO RICO, Nov. 25.—Deaths Nov. 24: Private Charles D. Palmer, Company K, Sixteenth Pennsylvania, typhoid; Civilian Employe John B. Amos, castro enteritis. BROOKE, Commanding.

SANTIAGO, Nov. 25.—Privates David F. Ruhl, Company C, Fifth United States infantry, died Nov. 23, heart failure and malarial fever; James J. Cox, Company D, Fourth volunteers, Nov. 24, acute congestion of brain. WOOD, Commanding.

THANKSGIVING AT MANILA.

Dinner by Consul Williams to Army and Navy Officers—Sick Not Forgotten.

MANILA, Nov. 24.—(Delayed in transmission.)—Thanksgiving day was generally observed by the Americans here and the British also celebrated the day as a holiday.

The feature of the day's festivities was a dinner tendered by O. F. Williams, the United States consul here, to officers of the American army and navy, the British and Belgian consuls and some representative merchants and the newspaper men.

The Minnesota regiment entertained the whole of the California regiment.

The inmates of the hospitals were not forgotten.

Sunday Concerts Not Countenanced.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The London council has upheld, by a vote of 82 to 33, the decision of the licensing committee to refuse licenses to halls where Sunday concerts are given for profit.

RATIONS TO THE CUBANS.

Wood Provided For Their Return to Farms—Santiago Clean, For a Southern City.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the department of Santiago, has sent an official report to the war department, of which the following is an extract:

"I have sent rations all along the seacoast and by pack trains into the interior, using every effort to scatter the rations about in such manner as to enable the people desiring to return to their farms in the interior to do so, with a reasonable assurance that they can obtain food while waiting the development of their first crop. Santiago today is as clean and healthy as any town of its size along the American seacoast south of Fortress Monroe. Excellent order prevails; there has not been a murder in the city since our occupancy."

CHAPLAIN DIDN'T COMPLAIN

Galloupe Saw No Confusion at Tampa. Stories of Neglect Before Santiago Exaggerated.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—Rev. Dwight Galloupe of Jersey City, who went to the front as chaplain of the Ninth United States infantry, testified before the war investigating commission.

"Colonel Roosevelt," he said, "testified that his regiment had some difficulty in finding a transport to Santiago and that great confusion prevailed at Tampa. I saw no confusion and the only delay to my regiment was one of one and one-half hours, caused by the jamming of a gang plank. All of our men landed in Cuba in splendid condition. There was no sickness aboard and I attribute their fine physical condition to the discipline maintained. The men were made to exercise on deck every day."

Mr. Galloupe said there was no hardship in sleeping in the open air in Cuba. The air was warm and the ground was dry sand. He described at length the preparations made for the reception of the sick after the Santiago battle and said the stories of neglect and lack of accommodation had been grossly exaggerated.

TROOPS NEAR HAVANA.

Only Two Sick at Marianao—Excellent Camp Site—Khaki Uniforms Badly Needed.

HAVANA, Nov. 26.—Apart from the few cases of seasickness, only two of the 180 of the troops who landed from the Florida at Marianao, are on the sick list. Patrick Toohig is suffering from dysentery and Thomas Leonard from a dislocated kneecap. Both had their present complaints when they left the United States. The men have been busy pitching camping and fixing tents.

The site selected for the camp is excellent, on high ground and well supplied with water. The men have arrived with only heavy underwear, woolen blouses and cloth breeches, which are very trying under the scorching sun of the seacoast. The medical staff considers it urgently necessary Khaki uniforms be sent at once for the comfort of the men.

General Greene and his staff went to Mariana to superintend the landing of the American troops there. Marshal Blanco, whose resignation as captain general of Cuba has just been accepted, sails for Spain on Sunday next. He will be succeeded by General Jiminez Castellanos, a division commander.

To Embark For Cuba.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Nov. 26.—The Fifteenth infantry, 1,340 men and 211 animals, departed via the Southern railway for Savannah, where they will take the transport Chester for Neuvitas, Cuba. Two pack trains were taken with the regiment.

FOUR KNOWN DEAD.

Two Also Yet Missing Owing to the Baldwin Hotel Fire—At Least One More Body.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 26.—Nothing new developed in connection with the Baldwin hotel fire. The stench arising from the debris is almost conclusive proof that at least one more body will be unearthed shortly. The revised list of the dead and missing follows:

Dead:
Jonathan L. White.
Lewis Myers.
Tate Pryor.
J. M. Leighthead.
Missing:
John J. Carter.
Charles McCartney.

THE OPEN DOOR POLICY.

Chairman Dingley Explains—All English Colonies Not "Open Door."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—"The phrase 'open door policy,' which is now being talked about so much in the newspapers," said Mr. Dingley, in an interview, "means simply equality of treatment and not free trade.

"As applied to the Philippines, it would mean that imports from Great Britain and all other foreign countries are to be admitted at the same rates of duty as imports from the United States.

"Of course this policy could not be applied to the Philippines if they should be admitted into the Union with territorial form of government because the constitution provides that duties shall be uniform in the United States unless there should be an amendment to the constitution permitting this.

"In the discussion of the "open door" policy I notice that many persons assume it is the uniform policy of Great Britain in her relations with her colonies. It should be borne in mind, however, that there is a conspicuous exception to this in the case of Canada."

Big Cattleman Failed.

ABILENE, Kan., Nov. 26.—A failure involving cattle interests throughout the southwest was precipitated here when an attachment suit for $40,000 was filed against Grant C. Gillett of Woodbine, by the Gillespie Commission company of Kansas City. Gillett controls thousands of cattle on the southwest range, and his liabilities are believed to be over $1,000,000.

ONG MAY PROCEED.

Not Believed Other Judges Will Act Against Blandin.

MEETING OF THE JUDGES HELD.

Dellenbaugh and Lamson Did Not Attend—Majority of the Members of the Bench at Cleveland Opposed to the Taking of Action.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 26.—A meeting of the judges was held here, in accordance with the call issued by Judge Ong.

It was decided before proceeding against Judge Blandin, either by contempt proceedings or through the newspapers, to procure a copy of his speech, as it was taken by the official stenographer. Judge Dissette was instructed to procure the copy at the earliest possible moment, as the judges desire to dispose of the matter with all dispatch possible.

It is altogether improbable contempt proceedings will be instituted against Judge Blandin, as a majority of the members of the bench are opposed to it even though it should be agreed there are elements of contempt in Judge Blandin's arraignment of the bench. Judge Ong may, however, proceed against Judge Blandin alone if he decides the judge is in contempt.

Judges Dellenbaugh and Lamson did not attend the meeting.

COLONEL HARD TALKED.

Men Threatened to Make Trouble, but Did Nothing.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 26.—Colonel C. V. Hard of the Eighth Ohio volunteer regiment, "President's Own," arrived here from Wooster. In an interview in reference to the trouble in his regiment, Colonel Hard said.

"Some of the men in my regiment were dissatisfied with their quarters at Wooster and threatened to make trouble, but nothing came of it. The men were treated as well as they could expect and had no cause for dissatisfaction. My men were all mustered out last week. No effort was made to retain them in the service."

County Treasury Robbed.

MILLERSBURG, Nov. 27.—County Treasurer F. F. Smith, upon reaching his office, discovered that both outer doors of the vault in his office had been blown off by cracksmen. The inner vault was not molested, but $200 was stolen, including $60 in pennies and $75 in lodge money. This was in the outer vault. The robbers gained access to the office by breaking in a door. Bloodhounds have been sent for to trace the robbers.

Electric Road Ordered Sold.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 26.—Judge Taft of the United States circuit court ordered the sale of the Zanesville Electric railroad on Jan. 3, 1899, at the company's offices in that city. Will Cristy was appointed special master to make the sale. Suit was brought by the International Trust company of Massachusetts, on account of default in interest. Over $300,000 principal and interest is due.

Wedding Anniversaries.

CADIZ, Nov. 26.—Samuel Osborn, aged 86, and his wife, aged 83, who were married 63 years ago, and John Osborn, aged 84, and his wife, aged, 81, who were married 61 years ago, celebrated their marriage anniversaries in Acker township, Harrison county, O.

THE SEALING FLEET.

Testimony Heard by the Commissions. Bering Sea Dispute About Ready For Settlement.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The Bering sea question was again taken up by the Anglo-American commission and such progress was made with the hearing of the experts that it is expected this branch of the subject will be out of the way soon. The examination of Captain Thayer, the American expert, who appraised the Canadian fleet of sealers, proceeded through part of the session and Captain Cox, the Canadian, who more particularly represents the sealers, was examined and cross-examined.

This, with the testimony of Captain Taylor, the Canadian appraiser heretofore heard, places the commission in possession of every shade of opinion as to the value of the sealing fleet, and it remains now only to reconcile the difference between the American and Canadian experts.

Today the commissioners go to Martinsburg, W. Va., as the guests of Senator Faulkner.

MAGOWANS TO BE EXTRADITED.

Governor Hastings Granted the Demand Made by Governor Bushnell.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 26. — Governor Hasting has allowed the requisition of Governor Bushnell for the return to Ohio of Frank D. Magowan, Mrs. Frank D. Magowan and her sister, Mrs. R. H. Wynn, to stand trial on the charge of kidnaping Ethel Beryl Barnes, daughter of Mrs. Magowan by her first husband, John A. Barnes of Trenton.

Magowan and his co-defendants were arrested at Erie ten days ago and gave bail in $1,000 each to appear before Judge Wadeling of Cuyahoga county, O., next Thursday on a charge of child stealing.

QUIET AT ANNISTON.

Two Negroes Were Killed In the Rioting—Six or Eight White Men Hurt.

ANNISTON, Ala., Nov. 26.—The city quieted down after the rioting, and it is believed that the full extent of the shooting has been learned. Two negro soldiers were killed and three wounded and six or eight white enlisted men were more or less seriously hurt.

The two members of the white provost guard who were missing reported for duty.

Earthquake Shocks Occurred.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—Earthquake shocks occurred in Virginia and North Carolina.

NO GUESS WORK HERE.

All Massillon People Have to do is to Follow the Example of Fellow Citizens.

Facts are stubborn.
Some may be disputed.
None can be disproved.
A fact is the opposite of fiction;
Is always hedged about with proof.
Has to stand the test of investigation.
Or, it drifts to the realm of doubt.
Investigate closely the following.
The closer the scrutiny the more convincing the result.

A Massillon citizen speaks here.
Speaks from experience and conviction.
Relates facts, stubborn facts,
That may be disputed but cannot be disproved.

Mr. John Haag, blacksmith of 24 E. Charles St., says: "I was bothered for some months with a bad back, it aching a good part of the time, dull and steady. It extended up into the shoulder blade and compelled me to tire or give out before the day's work was done. Slight colds, shoeing a horse, stooping at any other work affected it and it became so irksome that I often felt like giving up work on about every job I took. Well, I repaired the trouble by taking Doan's Kidney Pills. I heard of them and went to the nearest drug store and got a box. It was only a short time before they commenced taking effect and they cured me in a few days afterward. I have not felt anything of it since and I believe they made a sure job of it. This is why I advise people that have their kidneys out of order to give Doan's Kidney Pills a trial. They will repair the damage."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name Doan's, and take no substitute.

TODAY'S MARKETS.

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.

NEW YORK, Nov 26.—Stock market purely a scalping one. Tobacco acted weak. The bank statement considered favorable.

BANK STATEMENT.

Reserve increased	$ 1,690,200
Loans decreased	2,345,400
Specie decreased	872,000
Legals decreased	1,696,400
Deposits decreased	3,703,600
Circulation increased	359,800

The following figures show fluctuations of stocks, as furnished by T. B. Arnold's exchange:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close
American Sugar	121¾	122¾	121¾	122⅝
American Tobacco	134	135	133¼	134⅞
Atchison (Pfd.)	45⅝	46⅝	45⅝	46⅜
C. B. & Q.	119⅛	119½	119¼	119⅝
Chicago Gas	109¼	110	109¼	109¾
Louisville & Nashville	62	62½	61¾	62
Manhattan	97¼	97¾	96¾	97
Missouri Pacific	86	86⅜	86	86¼
New York Central	119	119	118¾	119
Rock Island	108½	108¾	108⅝	108½
St. Paul	113⅜	113¾	113⅜	113⅝
Western Union				93½

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—Weakness in wheat today was attributed to lower cables and some liquidation of long holders. Market was fairly active. Thirty-eight loads taken for export from New York. Exports 608,000 bushels. Bradstreet exports for week 5,824,000 against 5,675,141. Receipts in northwest 1,400 cars against 927 same day last year. Sentiment at the close was very much divided. Puts, 64⅞; calls, 62¼.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest	Close.
Wheat				
Dec	67¾	66⅞	65⅝	65⅝
May	66½	66¼	65¾	66
Corn.				
Dec.	32½	32⅞	32⅝	32⅝
May	34½	34½	33⅝	33¾
Oats.				
Dec	25¾	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝
May	26¾	26¾	26	26
Pork.				
Jan	9 07	9 10	9 02	9 05
May	9 25	9 27	9 25	9 25
Lard				
Jan	4 97	5 00	4 95	4 95
May	5 10	5 15	5 10	5 10

TOLEDO, Nov. 26 —[By Associated Press]—Wheat 72½.

DALTON, Nov. 26 —Wheat, 66-67

BEACH CITY, Nov. 26 —Wheat, 60-66

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets:

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	70
Rye, per bushel	40
Oats	20-25
Corn	35
Barley	45
Wool	15-18
Flax Seed	1 00
Clover Seed	$3 25-3 50
Timothy Seed	90-1.00
Bran, per 100 lbs	80
Middlings, per 100 lbs	90
Hay	$6 00-7 00

PRODUCE

Choice Butter, per lb	16-18
Eggs, per dozen	16
Lard, per lb	5
Hams, per lb	8
Shoulders per lb	6-6
Sides	6-7
Cheese	11
White Beans, per bushel	1 25
Evaporated Apples, choice	8-10
Dried Peaches, peeled	8-10
Dried Peaches, unpeeled	4-5
Potatoes	35
Apples	55-75
Onions	50
Chickens, live per lb	6
Spring Chickens, apiece	25
Salt, per barrel	100-1 20

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your grocer today to show you a package of Grain O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. Grain-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. One-fourth the price of coffee. 15c. and 25c per package. Sold by all grocers.

Many a household is saddened by death because of the failure to keep on hand a safe and absolutely certain cure for croup such as One Minute Cough Cure. See that your little ones are protected against emergency. Rider & Snyder.

"Cure the cough and save the life." Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup cures coughs and colds, down to the very verge of consumption.

Builds up the system; puts pure, rich blood in the veins; makes men and women strong and healthy. Burdock Blood Bitters. At any drug store.

Wright's Celery Tea regulates the liver and kidneys, cures constipation and sick headache. 25c at all druggists.

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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Mrs. Tobias Schott is visiting in Somerdale.

A daughter has been born to Mr. and Mrs. George Gerber.

Mr and Mrs. Joseph Bauhart, of Barberton, spent Thanksgiving day in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. S Huwig, of North Lawrence, spent Thanksgiving day with Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Morgan.

Mrs. James A. Matthews and Miss Matthews, of Cleveland, are the guests of Miss Webb, in East Main street.

A son has been born to Mr. and Mrs Joseph Reed. Mr. Reed celebrated his seventy eighth birthday anniversary last week.

Miss Pearl Kline was tendered a surprise party on Friday evening by her schoolmates, in honor of her sixteenth birthday anniversary.

Mrs. Jennie Miller and William Marshall, both of Canton, were married at St. Timothy's rectory by the Rev. C. M. Roberts on Wednesday evening.

The Hon. R. W. Tayler has filed an account of expenses incurred while making his canvass for congress, at Columbus. The amount is put at $356.50.

Ray L. Markel and Charles Shaffert killed one hundred and seventy-five quails during two days' hunt near Coshocton. They brought one hundred to Massillon.

The Epworth League of the First M. E church of West Brookfield will give an oyster supper in the town hall next Tuesday evening. Everybody is cordially invited.

L. J. Winkleman has just completed a unique stand, which contains 1,020 blocks of various kinds of wood. Friday Mr. Winkleman declined an offer of $25 for the ornament.

Mrs. Joseph Emerson and Miss Polly Williams have returned from Columbus, where they visited Miss Edith Williams, who is employed as stenographer in the office of Labor Commissioner John P. Jones.

The members of the Christian church are observing two weeks of self denial. Next Thursday evening, from 5 to 9 o'clock, they will meet at the church, where oysters and all the delicacies of the season will be served.

The inmates of the county infirmary, and the prisoners in the county jail and workhouse, were served with extra Thanksgiving dinners on Thursday. At the workhouse Superintendent Pontius served his 126 guests with a chicken-pot-pie dinner.

Harry Rogers, of Shreve, long a resident of Wooster, on Tuesday had his right eye removed by Dr. Pease, of Massillon, assisted by Dr. Isenberg, of Shreve. Mr. Rogers, about four weeks ago, was struck by a piece of wire that flew up from a coil.—Wooster Republican.

The sewer commission organized on Wednesday evening by electing George Snyder president and O. C. Volkmor secretary. The commission will hold meetings regularly during the winter, and will formulate plans for improvements which will begin early in the spring.

Mrs. Elizabeth Rohr, an account of whose accident was printed on Wednesday, has been removed to her home southwest of the city, and is very much better today. Mrs. Rohr sustained injuries by being thrown from a carriage while in Massillon. No bones were broken.

The dogs, ponies and other property that made up Albert M. Wetter's circus will be taken to Kokomo, Ind., next week, where they will be turned over to F. W. Sipe, who has purchased them Mr. Sipe will add this property to the show he had on the road last year, and will begin this season in Chicago. The winter quarters are in Kokomo.

The one hundred children at the Fairmount home were given a sumptuous Thanksgiving dinner by Superintendent and Mrs. Southworth. Sixteen turkeys were sacrificed for the occasion and these were supplemented by all the accessories of a royal feast. The children were as happy as children can be.

The widow of Fireman Hammond, who was killed in a wreck on the Pennsylvania road at Shreve, in 1892, was awarded $9,750, at the trial held in Youngstown last Wednesday. The case has been bitterly fought by both sides, and the award is within $250 of the maximum amount allowed by law.

As but two new cases of diphtheria have developed during the week and a large number of the sick were reported convalescent, it is thought that the worst is over. Health Officer Miller and his assistants, however, have not relaxed their vigilance in the least. One case has been reported in the township. It is the first.

The will of Richard Powell, late of Massillon, which was filed for probate on Wednesday, will likely be contested Relatives of the deceased say that Mr. Powell's lawful wife, who resides with a daughter in Chicago, will be the source of contention. Mr. Powell bequeathed his homestead and $2,000 to Martha Norton and the balance of his estate he desired divided among his children.

Fifteen prisoners at the Stark county workhouse are to be employed to grade Sand hill, located about two miles east of Osnaburg on the state road. The contractor, Perry Miller, of Osnaburg, is required to give bond for the safe keeping of the men. Guards will be furnished by the county during the day and Mr. Miller will have to furnish a guard at night. The work will commence on Monday.

The story sent out from Wooster that Colonel Hard, of the Eighth regiment had been requested by the officers to resign, is denied. A Cleveland dispatch says: "With reference to the 'round robin' from the officers of the Eighth regiment of Ohio volunteers, asking for the resignation of Colonel Hard and Lieutenant Colonel Dick, Major Charles C. Weybrecht said tonight that 'no request was made for Lieutenant Colonel Dick's resignation by anybody, nor for Colonel Hard's by officers of the regiment."

Thanksgiving Day was observed by nearly all the Massillon churches. At St. Timothy's the stars and stripes were draped about the organ and chancel, the national anthem was sung and the Rev. C. M. Roberts in his sermon referred to the blessings which have come to the nation during the past year, together with the magnificent feats of our army and navy and the startling changes that have been wrought by our unprecedented victories. At the First M. E. church there was special music and a sermon by the Rev. John I. Wilson. Sermons in both German and English were preached by the Rev. L. H. Burry at St. Paul's church in the morning and at Faith Lutheran chapel in the evening. High mass was celebrated at St. Mary's and St. Joseph's churches at 9 a. m.

Charles Moorman, of What Cheer, Ia, who as the traveling representative of the What Cheer Drill and Miners' Tool Company visits regularly twenty-three of the coal producing states and territories, is in Massillon this week and will remain here over Sunday. Mr. Moorman has patrons in the Massillon district, and it usually requires him a week to transact his business here. He visits this district twice a year. Mr. Moorman declares that Massillon is his ideal city, that there is not another like it in any mining region in the country, and that he would rather live here than in any of the many thousand places he has visited. He always makes this city his headquarters when in this part of the state. Mr. Moorman is now getting his affairs in order for a trip to Australia in the spring, in the interest of the firm he repsesents.

BIDS FOR BONDS OPENED.

A Massillon Firm the Successful Bidders.

Bids for the High and Wellman street sewer bonds, to be issued in the sum of $1,200, were opened at noon today, by City Clerk J. C. Haring and City Engineer Borton. Five bids were submitted as follows: J. M. Schuckers, cashier of the First National bank, of Massillon, par and premium $45; G. E. Bradfield, cashier First National bank, of Barnesville, $39; Seasongood & Mayer, Cincinnati, $45; and Briggs & Smith, Cincinnati, $40. The bonds will undoubtedly be awarded to the local bidder. The fifth bid, that of S. A. Kean, of Chicago, was irregular, inasmuch as it was not a sealed bid and was not accompanied by the check required.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

CHARLES GRISWOLD

Relatives of Charles Griswold were notified Thursday of the death of that young man at Norfolk, Va. No particulars were given, but instructions to ship the body here were wired immediately. Mr. Griswold formerly in lived Massillon and was a printer by trade. Since his departure, however, he had been employed as a traveling agent for a slot machine company.

MELVIN MILLER.

Melvin Miller, aged two and one-half years, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Miller, of Ricks street, died yesterday, of marasmus. The funeral took place this afternoon

MRS. MARY HEIMAN.

Mrs. Mary Heiman, wife of August Heiman, of 333 West Tremont street, died at 9:30 o'clock Saturday morning. The immediate cause of death was malarial fever. Mrs. Heiman was 33 years of age, and the oldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Sonnhalter, of this city. She was the mother of eight children. Her husband is the senior member of the firm of Heiman Brothers. Mr. and Mrs. Heiman moved to Massillon from West Brookfield about seven years ago.

What Do the Children Drink?

Don't give them tea or coffee. Have you tried the new food drink called Grain-O? It is delicious and nourishing and takes the place of coffee. The more Grain-O you give the children the more health you distribute through their systems. Grain-O is made of pure grains, and when properly prepared tastes like the choice grades of coffee but costs about ¼ as much. All grocers sell it. 15c and 25c

A lady who had a kindly remembrance for all her domestic servants met an erstwhile washerwoman and stopped to ask her how she fared, says Short Stories.

"Oh, mem, it's turrible finanshul distress me an' the childr's in!"

"Why, what is it—are you out of employment?"

"No, mem; work's in a fair state o' stiddiness, and not a cent do I owe, but it's lashin's o' trouble I've got!"

"Are you not paid promptly?"

"As promptly as the day cooms round."

"What is your financial distress, then?"

"Well, mem," (in a burst of horrror), 'what's killin me is, I earn $6 the week an' pay $8 for me boord, an' God only knows how I do it!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Jubilee Day in Chicago.

"Yes, a rude man ran his cigar right against Maud's ear."

"What did Charlie do?"

"He didn't even raise a hand to help her."

"He didn't?"

"No, he didn't. Fact is, he couldn't. The crowd was too dense."

In France.

"The clock of destiny is again striking in wretched France."

"What's the hour?"

"Faure, I think."

CUBAN FRUIT TRADE

A BUSINESS THAT DIED FROM LACK OF COMPETENT MEN.

An Indolent People Who Made Little Effort to Market Their Fruit in Good Condition—All Will be Changed When Business Methods Prevail,

"When the peace terms have been settled and Blanco's army sent back to Spain Americans with a little capital will have an opportunity to make money in developing the fruit trade of Cuba," said a well known New York commission merchant, who has spent many years in Cuba, and who believes the death of the fruit trade was the natural result of Spanish shiftlessness. He says the trade died for the lack of competent men to carry it on, but can easily be built up again.

Years ago, when pineapples and oranges were shipped from Cuba, they used to reach the American markets bruised and rotten. Fruit of all kinds from the time it is picked until it requires the most careful handling from the time it is picked until it reaches the market. But in Cuba they were accustomed to bringing the fruit down from the trees in the quickest way known to the science of indolence, either by shaking the tree until the fruit fell or knocking it down with a pole. The fruit is bruised in either case, and in one case it receives double punishment, first from the rap it gets from the pole, and, second by the force if the fall.

But this was only the beginning. The next thing was to transport the fruit to the city, and this was done by the Cuban lightning express, or, in other words on the back of mules. The fruit was packed in sacks, which were slung on either side of the saddle, and on the long trip the fruit got the most beautiful banging and jolting that the combination of bad roads and a jolting mule could produce. When the mule's journey was over the drivers dumped the fruit sacks in the most convenient to their laziness, one on top of the other, to receive more mashing.

The fruit was then packed into casks for shipment to the American ports No trouble was ever taken to see that the sacks were near the casks. If they happened to be flung there from the mule's back, all well and good, but, as was usually the case, if the sack was a little distant from the cask the most natural way from a Cuban point of view was to throw it into the barrel. This saved the trouble and provided amusement for the packers. Fruit like the pineapple and the orange does not readily adapt itself to the space provided by the interior of a barrel, and it usually happens that the lid does not fit on easily. It can be made to fit, however, by pressing and hammering, and the Cuban packer was never known to fail in forcing the lid to its place.

This being accomplished, down to the wharf went the barrel, over the gangplank, and into the hold of the vessel, where it received no further attention until it was received in this country.

As a result of all this carelessness the fruit arrived in the United States bruised and rotten, and for the most part worthless.

This is the story of the causes that led to the death of the Cuban fruit trade. It can be brought to life again and made profitable when the same methods are followed that have brought prosperity to the planters of California and Florida. — New York Tribune.

Trials of Genius.

Tennyson exercised no direct guidance over his illustrators, and he must frequently have been astonished at their interpretation of his ideas. In the poem of "The Lady of Shalott," for example, the lady's hair is never mentioned. Holman Hunt, however, represents her with flying masses of crimpled hair spreading over her like a veil.

"My dear Hunt," said Tennyson, when he first saw this illustration, "I never said that the young woman's hair was flying all over the shop."

"No," said Hunt, "but you never said it wasn't;" and after a time the poet came to be wholly reconciled to the design. He never quite forgave the same artist, however, for giving King Cophetua, a long flight of steps to descend to meet the Beggar Maid.

"I never said," he complained, 'that there were a lot of steps; I meant only one or two."

"Well," retorted Hunt, "the flight of steps doesn't contradict your account; you merely said: 'In robe and crown, the king stept down.'"

But Tennyson was not to be appeased, and kept on declaring that he meant only two steps at the outside.

How the Heart Rests at Night.

The main use of the coverings at night is to give the body the warmth that is lost by reduced circulation of the blood. When the body lies down it is the intention of nature that it should rest, and that the heart especially should be relieved temporarily of its regular work. So that organ makes ten strokes a minute less than when the body is in an upright posture. This means 600 strokes in sixty minutes.

Therefore, in the eight hours that a man usually spends in taking his night's rest the heart is saved nearly 5,000 strokes. As it pumps six ounces of blood with each stroke, it lifts 30,-000 ounces less of blood in this night's session than it would during the day, when a man is usually in an upright position.

Now the body is dependent for its warmth on the vigor of the circulation, and as the blood flows so much much slowly through the veins when one is lying down the warmth lost in the reduced circulation must be supplied by extra coverings.

A GOOD STRAINING DEVICE.

The Dairyman Should Take the Trouble to Furnish Pure Milk.

The cut, Fig. 1, shows how a piece of cheese cloth is used, folded once or twice, and fastened over the top of each can, such as we use on our dairy farm.

Fig. 2 shows another plan, a wire strainer and cheese cloth combined. Having a good strainer at hand, we are using the device shown at Fig. 2 at present.

We strain our milk twice before separating. A fine brass wire strainer fits over the feed pan of the cream separator, through which all the milk passes on its way to the separator bowl.

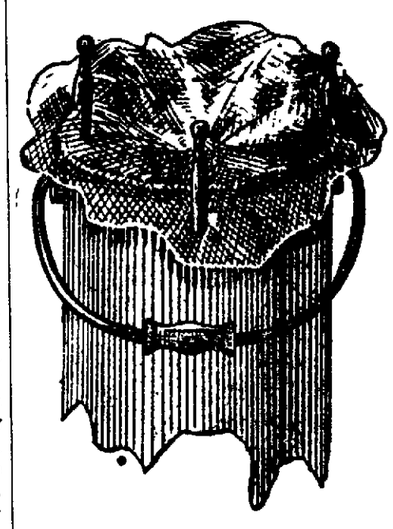

Fig. 1.

It pays to take pains to strain milk thoroughly, even when no foreign matter is visible, in a well-regulated dairy. And it is in just such dairies, where the greatest pains are taken, that the best butter is made. This shows that, if the farmer or dairyman takes the trouble to furnish pure milk, the rest of the treatment of the product will be generally satisfactory.

Fig. 2 shows an arrangement for fastening the cheese cloth underneath

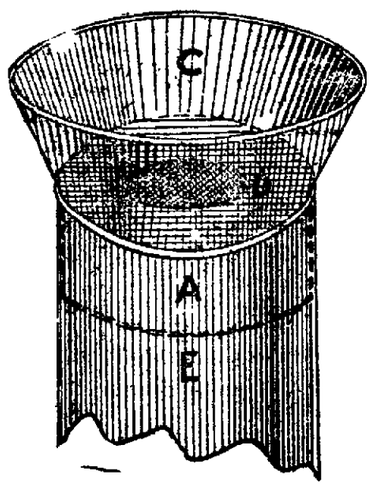

Fig. 2.

the wire strainer at A, by means of the hoop B.

B. indicates location and proportional size of the fine brass wire screen in the bottom of the strainer C, which fits closely into the can E. This is exactly as our strainer is arranged at present, though we prefer to have the cheese cloth above the strainer, or as shown on the can at Fig. 1.

The Hog as a Grazing Animal.

The hog is as much of a grazing animal as the sheep, but raised as it usually is in pens and small yards it has no chance to feed as its nature demands and frequently suffers for want of green food. As a rule hogs are not particular what that green food is and will eat weeds with the same avidity as cornfodder. In the early autumn when the weed growth is so rank the hog pen ought to be kept liberally supplied with cut or pulled weeds, as well as with the unsalable product of the vegetable garden, all of which hogs will consume and thrive on. A usual source of vexation may thus be turned into a source of profit, and the hogs be all the better for this variety of food. In feeding weeds or grass have them fresh; do not allow them to wilt and get dry before offering to the hogs. Let them have the benefit of all the fresh juices in the stalks as soon as possible after they are cut or pulled.

Celery Growing.

The celery season as a whole has not been propitious, either in rate of yield, quality or market. In the important celery growing sections of Michigan many are dissatisfied with the business, the crop being under an average in quality owing to unfavorable weather conditions. Some sections had too much rain at planting time, followed by drouth in midsummer, with growth and proper development greatly retarded, although the crop has been generally free from rust and leaf blight. In parts of Ohio where celery growing is largely followed the yield is much less than last year, the quality less satisfactory and prices two to four cents per dozen bunches lower.

Use the Farm Well.

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Escaped Death.

Unusual Experience Granted Le Roy Bowen—Given up to Die by Four Doctors Because of a Serious Complication of Diseases—How He Saved Himself.

From the Enterprise, Mapleton, Minn.

To escape death after being given up by four doctors, and bidden good-bye to family and friends, is an experience not granted every man. Yet it happened to Mr. Le Roy Bowen, of Decoria township, Blue Earth Co., Minn.

Mr. Bowen is a farmer, but formerly resided in Mapleton, where he was clerk and city marshall for a number of years. He is a well-known member of the Masonic fraternity and is of sterling honesty and uprightness of character.

His story is of the greatest interest. He said:

"I was suddenly taken sick in the spring of 1895. The doctor was summoned. He pronounced my case one of gravel and said the pain was caused by the passage of a stone from the kidneys to the bladder. I doctored with him for three months, but was not benefited. Once a week I would have a bad spell of two or three days duration, during which I suffered untold agony.

"Finally I went to Mankato and consulted a specialist. He stated that I did not have gravel, but thought it was rheumatism of the stomach. I continued to visit him until the end of August. Then I became completely bedridden and sent for another doctor. He called my complaint inflammation of the bowels and treated me for that.

"The doctor laid my case before the faculty of Rush Medical College, Chicago, and it was decided that I had neuralgia of the stomach. I was treated for that until December, but continued to grow worse. Then the doctor said, 'I can't do you any good. All the help I know for you is an operation.' 'Very well,' I replied, 'go on and operate, if that is left for me.'

"The appointed time came; the four doctors present examined me for two hours, then they retired and consulted for the same length of time. They concluded that they did not know what ailed me. The head physician asked permission to 'cut,' as he expressed it, 'and find out.' I asked how big a place he wanted to cut. He said 'he thought four inches far enough.' I did not want any such hide-and-seek game played with me, so the operation did not occur. I continued under the doctor's care, but my case was considered hopeless. I made my will, balanced my accounts and made every preparation for death.

"Day after day was passed in intense agony. As a last resort I told my hired man to get a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I had read considerable about them and thought I would try them. Immediately after beginning the use of these pills I commenced to feel better and in two weeks I was out of bed and around, thanks to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

I hereby certify the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

LE ROY BOWEN.

Witnesses: J. A. Biddeson, Mrs. Le Roy Bowen.

Mr. Bowen's post office address is Beauford, Minn. He will gladly answer any inquiries to those enclosing stamp for reply.

It was nature's own remedy that accomplished this cure caused by impure blood for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are composed of vegetable remedies that exercise a powerful influence in purifying and enriching the blood. Many diseases long supposed to be incurable have succumbed to the potent influence of these pills. This universal remedy is sold by all druggists.

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Articles lost and found, houses to let or desired, help wanted, situations wanted, real estate bulletins and kindred announcements are more certain to produce results if advertised under this head than by any other means. Copy must be left not later than 10 a. m to insure insertion the same day. Six publications of not more than 4 printed lines for 25 cents

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DRESS MAKING—Plain and fancy dressmaking; rates reasonable. Goods called for and delivered at your homes. Bell telephone No 216. Miss Nettie Green, 344 West Tremont street.

GIRL—A girl for general housework at 31 North Erie street.

LADIES earn $8 00 per week working at home, no canvassing, enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Standard Novelty Co., 101 Beekman St, New York City.

MAN—Young man and young lady to travel for large publishing house; good salary. Call afternoon or evening at Massillon Hotel.

MAN—A neat and intelligent young man, one acquainted with the business community of Massillon preferred Address The J. Marcus Co, 128 Fourth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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SEWING—Plain sewing and mending done at reasonable prices Call on Mrs. M A Starn, rear of No. 71 Third street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GUSTAVE BLEULER formerly with C H. Rudolph has opened a repair shop at No. 9 North Erie street. Repair work of watches, clocks and jewelry promptly done.

MRS. MILLER, from New York, the most reliable Astrologist, or Fortune Teller There are many people that don't know what Astrology means. Every being is born under a certain planet, and their whole life depends on it and their fortune. Mrs Miller is gifted by birth from her ancestors, and has inherited the books actually from 1407. The value of those books no money could buy them She has traveled all through Europe London, Paris, Berlin and Switzerland. She has had 30 years' experience. Can challenge anyone from $50 to $500 to give the satisfaction she can. Give information in all circumstances of life, from birth to the grave, and in business transactions concerning property and hidden treasures, on domestic troubles and also on matrimony English and German spoken Hours from 9 a. m. to 9 p m. No 231 North Cherry St Canton, O., opposite Canton Brewery.

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HEIFER—A red spotted heifer strayed or stolen from the farm of John Keller. Finder please return to John Keller Pigeon Run.

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FOUR roomed house, 23 Muskingum St. Rent $6 00 per month. Inquire of Wm. A. Pletzcker.

HOUSE—Small house on South Erie St. First house south of Edgewater. $7 per month. James R. Dunn.

HOUSE—Five roomed house at 45 Water street. Inquire at 119 West Main street.

ROOMS—Three rooms on Green street. Well and cistern water. Inquire at 141 Green street

ROOMS—Two furnished rooms heated by furnace, near the W & L. E. yards. Inquire of Mrs. E Hinderer, South Erie St.

SEVEN roomed house in South Erie St., near W. & L. E. foot bridge Inquire of Leonard Hess, or at Dielhenn Bros Clothing store

TWO neatly furnished rooms, located near the W. & L E. yards. Inquire of Mrs M G. Coleman, 24 Edwin street.

FOR SALE.

A desirable nine roomed house located at No. 26 Center street. Inquire of Mrs. Harmon Shaidnagle at premises The property includes a good barn.

BUILDING 16x 8 feet Weatherboarded outside and the interior is partly plastered; ceiling 10 feet. Apply at once H.H. Everhard.

BRICK residence of 7 rooms, located on Navarre square Terms easy. Inquire of or address Matt Clemens, Navarre, O.

CLUB HOUSE OUTFIT, including the following: punching bags and platform, boxing gloves, indian clubs, lamps, chairs, benches, stoves, etc: also large pleasure boat, 2 small skiffs, tents, gasoline stove, oil stove, milk wagon, light dray and small printing press and type. Address or call on Geo. F. Snyder, 24 E. Charles street.

COW—A fresh cow Inquire of George H Beck 3 miles south of town on Navarre road.

ENCYLOPEDIA One complete set, 12 vol New Revised Encyclopedia in Dictionary form. For particulars call at 22 North Mill street

FENCE POSTS—From 2500 to 3000 Chestnut fence posts. Inquire of T. Schott, Cor. Exchange and Charles street

FURNITURE and household goods including a hard coal base burner, carpets, new dining table and bedroom set Apply to Miss Kilhn, 209 E Oak street.

PIANO—A square piano in first class condition cheap for cash or will be sold on easy payments. Inquire of Miss Minnie Kilhn, No. 209 East Oak street.

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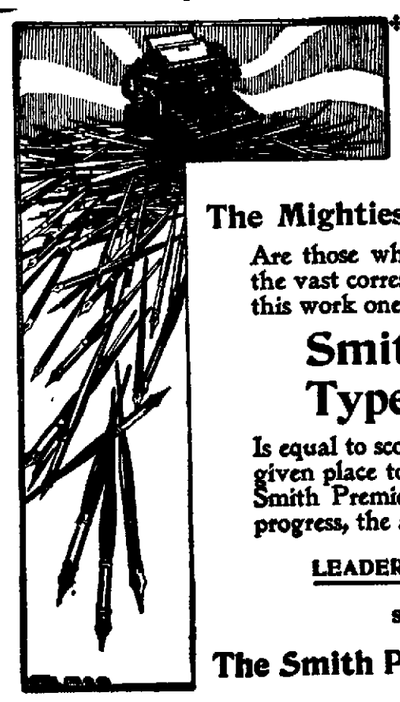
A FIVE roomed house and lot on Richville avenue; splendid location. For particulars see W. W. Walker



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